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CLASSIFICATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 7 September 1955

SUBJECT Agriculture in the Slupsk Area

NO. OF PAGES 4

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. An estimated 80 percent of the area under cultivation in the Stolp (Slupsk) (P 55/N 08) - Lauenburg (Lebork) (P 55/H 40) area has been nationalized and [redacted] subordinated to the Pans[redacted] Gospodarstwa Rolne (PGR), Okreg Slupsk (District Administration of Sta[redacted]d Farms in Stolp). This administration was headed by a manager a[redacted]ice manager and had a total workforce of about 200 employees. In addition to other departments, the District administration included the following departments:

Technical Department
Water Supply Department
Department for Power Distribution

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Most of the chiefs are former Polish landholders. The Polish government tried to replace these landholders by Poles belonging to the working class, but some experiments proved failures because such workers were not qualified for these missions.

2. About 20 Zespoly (associations of state-owned farms) were subordinate to the District Administration in Stolp. The following associations were known: Zespol Deutsch Karstnitz (Karznica) (P 55/N 19), Zespol Dammen (Damno) (P 55/N 19), Zespol Strellin (Strzelino) (P 55/M 99), Zespol Gambin (Gabino) (P 55/H 00), Zespol Glowitz (Glowczyce) (P 55/H 21), and Zespol Roggatz (Rogawica) (P 55/N 19).

3. The so-called Zespoly of the District Administration have the following organizational structure: 1 manager; 1 agronomist who is in charge of the supply of fertilizers and [redacted]eds, planning, and gathering; 1 assistant agronomist w[redacted]rge of transportation; 1 main bookkeeper; 2 bookkeeper[redacted]e typists; 2 mechanics who are in charge of maintenance [redacted] tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, supply with spare parts, control of the electric circuit, [redacted]

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI							

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of [redacted]are and trade-union affairs; 1 cashier; 2 drivers; and [redacted]n who were employed in the kitchen.

4. The individual state-owned farms were subordinate to Zespol. For example, 14 nationalized farms belonged to Zespol Deutsch Kastnitz, 10 farms belonged to Zespol Dammen, 6 farms belonged to Zespol Strellin, and 14 farms belonged to Zespol Roggatz. Most of the farms had an area under cultivation of about 500 hectares. The tatal forest stand was controlled by the State Forest Administration.

5. The Kuckow (Kukowo) nationalized farm had the following personnel: 1 esta[redacted] 2 trac[redacted] 1 dair[redacted] wheelwright, 1 pig-breeding foreman, 2 to 4 female workers, and 20 to 40 agricultural workers. Almost all of the workforce, except for the supervisor and the bookkeeper, were Germans.

6. The following information on monthly [redacted]own: An estate supervisor earned about 800 z[redacted]r earned about 800 zloty; a storage administrator about 500 zloty; a mechanic 500 to 600 zloty, a craftsman 500 to 600 zloty, a dairyman 600 zloty in addition to extras for milk yields adding up to a maximum pay of 1,500 zloty; a tractor-driver had a basic wage of 300 to 400 zloty which could be raised by extras during the seeding period and the harvest up to 2,500 zloty; a pig-breeder ea[redacted] extras for fattening and breeding; a coachma[redacted] to 400 zloty which was raised to 800 zloty d[redacted] agricultural wo[redacted]er earned a basic wage of 400 zloty which could be raised to 600 zloty, while a female agricultural worker earned about 300 zloty or 500 zloty respectively. Since 1950, no allotments were earned by the personnel. Every agricultural worker had the possibility of buying 80 kg. wheat and 300 kg. rye per year and 1 liter milk per day at preferential prices.

7. Numerous buildings of nationalized farms were dilapidated because no repair work was performed prior to 1951. Since 1951, routine repair work made especially on the roofs resulted in a good condition of the buildings.

8. Every state-owned farm was equipped with 2 to 4 tractors according to its size. Because of undue strain, the tractors were in poor condition. Larger repair work had [redacted]formed by PGR repair shops. The farms had no motor vehicles o[redacted] but vehicles were made available by the authorized Zespo[redacted]

9. On the average every farm was equipped with 1 thresher, 2 harvester and binding machines, 2 seeding machines, 2 fertilizer spreaders, and plows of German, Czech, and Polish make. Except for the fertilizer distributors, agricultural machines were of old German make. Threshers and harvester and binding machines were in poor condition. In late 1953, harvester threshers of Soviet make were partially used but the supply of spare parts was insufficient. In view of the inadequate supply with threshers and harvester and binding machines, great difficulties are to be expected.

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10. Power for the nationalized farms was supplied by the rural power station in Stolp. The local transformer stations were subordinate to PGR which also had to perform maintenance work on electric transmission lines. The reconditioning of the lines was complicated because of the difficult procurement of materials required.

11. There were difficulties in the water supply of the farms. The directly connected motor-driven pumps of German make were obsolete and worn out. The supply of spare parts and the procurement of new pumps was difficult. No specialists for the construction of deep wells were available. There was also a shortage of horses.

12. About 50 percent of the fields were cultivated with grain in addition to potatoes, sugar beets, fodder beets, turnips, and rapes. The yields of the nationalized farms were lower than before 1945. The insufficient cultivation resulted from a shortage of horses and tractors, poor or faulty fertilizing, faulty planning, heavy weeds, and mistakes in harvesting methods. The dates for the harvest were fixed by central agencies and the farms followed the orders without regard to the ripeness of the grain. There was a permanent shortage of fertilizers and manure because of the inferior stock of cattle. Yields for rapes were especially poor because of adverse weather conditions during the winter.

13. The number of cattle available in the Stolp area is small while pig-breeding was of great importance. Most of the farms were used for fattening pigs, and some farms were only employed in pig-breeding and delivered suckling pigs to other estates or to Stolp for further distribution. For example, the Kuckow farm had a stock of 800 to 1,000 sows with suckling pigs.

14. There was a permanent lack of personnel at the nationalized farms, especial[redacted], and oft[redacted] at night[redacted]ts, worke[redacted] were als[redacted]sting.

15. During the period between 1947 and 1948, the privately owned farmland was newly distributed. This farmland in the Stolp-Lauenbur[redacted] covered an area of about 20 percent of the area under till[redacted] was distributed to Polish subjects. Germans, who had not c[redacted] become Polish subjects, got no land and had to work at the [redacted] farms. A maximum of 4 hectares of land was fixed for privately owned farms. Every farmer was bound to deliver fixed quotas of grain, pork, and milk and could sell the surplus production uncontrolled. Most of the farmers who came from Inner Poland and were settled in the Stolp area gained the delivery quota with difficulty while the former German farmers had some good yields.

16. Until about 1952 no tractors were available and [redacted] agricultural machinery was insufficient at priva[redacted] The situation improved after the erection of machine-tractor stations which were equipped with tractors, threshers, and harvester and binding machines but the machine equipment was still insufficient.

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17. Since 1951, individual agricultural production cooperatives had been established especially in communities with small farms. The area of these cooperatives was collectively cultivated by the farmers who individually participated in the yields. Although the cooperatives were specially favored in the delivery of agricultural machines, tractors, seeds, and fertilizers, the productivity was not as high as expected. In spite of these results, the Polish Communist Party propagated the further collectivization of agriculture.

18. The Stolp repair shop, which was established in 1950, was subordinate to the District Administration of the PGR Stolp. The repair shop had to perform repair work and general overhaul of all tractors, motor vehicles, and electromotors belonging to 10 Zespoly of the district administration. About 50 tractors and motor vehicles were repaired per month. An estimated workforce of about 200 laborers were [redacted]

19. Another repair shop for electromotors (Zaklad Elektro-Instalacyjny) was located at 2 ul. Szczecinska in Stolp. This repair shop had a workforce of about 50 employees working in one shift.

[redacted]

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1. An estimated [illegible] percent of the area under cultivation in the Stolp (Slupsk) (P 55/N [illegible] - Lauenburg (Lebork) (P 55/N 40) area has been nationalized and is subordinated to the Panstwowe Gospodarstwa Rolne (PGR), Okreg Slupsk (District Administration of State-Owned Farms in Stolp). This administration was headed by a manager and a vice manager and had a total workforce of about [illegible] employees. In addition to other departments, the District administration included the following departments:

   Technical Department
   Water Supply Department
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   Most of the chiefs are former Polish landholders. The Polish government tried to replace these landholders by Poles belonging to the working class, but some experiments proved failures because such workers were not qualified for these missions.

2. About 20 Zespoly (associations of state-owned farms) were subordinate to the District Administration in Stolp. The following associations were known: Zespol Deutsch Karstnitz (Karznica) (P 55/N 19), Zespol Dammen (Damno) (P 55/N 19), Zespol Strellin (Strzelino) (P 55/N 99), Zespol Gambin (Gabino) (P 55/N 00), Zespol Glowitz (Glowczyce) (P 55/N 21), and Zespol Rogatz (Rogawica) (P 55/N 19).

3. The so-called Zespoly of the District Administration have the following organizational structure: 1 manager; 1 agronomist who is in charge of the supply of fertilizers and seeds, planning, and gathering; 1 assistant agronomist who is in charge of transportation; 1 main bookkeeper; 2 bookkeepers; 2 female typists; 2 mechanics who are in charge of maintenance work on tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, supply with spare parts, control of the electric circuit, electrical machinery and instruments; 1 official who is in charge

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of social welfare and trade-union affairs; 1 cashier; 2 drivers; and 3 women who were employed in the kitchen.

4. The individual state-owned farms were subordinate to Zespol. For example, 14 nationalized farms belonged to Zespol Deutsch Kastnitz, 10 farms belonged to Zespol Dammen, 6 farms belonged to Zespol Strellin, and 14 farms belonged to Zespol Roggatz. Most of the farms had an area under cultivation of about 500 hectares. The total forest stand was controlled by the State Forest Administration.

5. The Kuckow (Kukowo) nationalized farm had the following personnel: 1 estate supervisor as chief, 1 bookkeeper, 1 storage administrator, 2 tractor drivers, 2 helpers of the tractor drivers, 1 storage workers 1 dairyman, 2 to 3 stable men, 3 to 6 coachmen, 1 forger, 1 wheelwright, 1 pig-breeding foreman, 2 to 4 female workers, and 20 to 40 agricultural workers. Almost all of the workforce, except for the supervisor and the bookkeeper, were Germans.

6. The following information on monthly wages was known: An estate supervisor earned about 800 zloty; a bookkeeper earned about 800 zloty; a storage administrator about 500 zloty; a mechanic 500 to 600 zloty, a craftsman 500 to 600 zloty, a dairyman 600 zloty in addition to extras for milk yields adding up to a maximum pay of 1,500 zloty; a tractor-driver had a basic wage of 300 to 400 zloty which could be raised by extras during the seeding period and the harvest up to 2,500 zloty; a pig-breeder earned 600 zloty with extras for fattening and breeding; a coachman earned 300 to 400 zloty which was raised to 800 zloty during the harvest; an agricultural worker earned a basic wage of 400 zloty which could be raised to 600 zloty, while a female agricultural worker earned about 300 zloty or 500 zloty respectively. Since 1950, no allotments were earned by the personnel. Every agricultural worker had the possibility of buying 80 kg wheat and 320 kg rye per year and 1 liter milk per day at preferential prices.

7. Numerous buildings of nationalized farms were dilapidated because no repair work was performed prior to 1951. Since 1951, routine repair work made especially on the roofs resulted in a good condition of the buildings.

8. Every state-owned farm was equipped with 2 to 4 tractors according to its size. Because of undue strain, the tractors were in poor condition. Larger repair work had to be performed by PGR repair shops. The farms had no motor vehicles of their own but vehicles were made available by the authorized Zespol.

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14. There was a permanent lack of personnel at the nationalized farms, especially in harvest times, and often the laborers had to work at night. Students, workers, white-collar employees, and soldiers were also engaged in harvesting.

15. During the period between 1947 and 1948, the privately owned farmland was newly distributed. This farmland in the Stolp-Lauenburg district covered an area of about 20 percent of the area under tillage which was distributed to Polish subjects. Germans who had not chosen to become Polish subjects got no land and had to work at the nationalized farms. A maximum of 4 hectares of land was fixed for privately owned farms. Every farmer was bound to deliver fixed quotas of grain, pork, and milk and could sell the surplus production uncontrolled. Most of the farmers who came from Inner Poland and were settled in the Stolp area gained the delivery quota with difficulty while the former German farmers had some good yields.

16. Until about 1952 no tractors were available and the quantity of agricultural machinery was insufficient at privately owned farms. The situation improved after the erection of machine-tractor stations which were equipped with tractors, threshers, and harvester and binding machines but the machine equipment was still insufficient.

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18. The Stolp repair shop, which was established in 1950, was subordinate to the District Administration of the PGR Stolp. The repair shop had to perform repair work and general overhaul of all tractors, motor vehicles, and electromotors belonging to 10 Zespoly of the district administration. About 50 tractors and motor vehicles were repaired per month. An estimated workforce of about 250 laborers were employed at this shop working in one shift from 0700 to 1700 and from 0700 to 1230 on Saturdays. In exceptional cases, the repair shop had to work at night also.

19. Another repair shop for electromotors (Zaklad Elektro-Instalacyjny) was located at 2 ul. Szczecinska in Stolp. This repair shop had a workforce of about 30 employees working in one shift.

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